

Algonquin
Provincial Park

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Master Plan
Highlights

Ont. Ministry of Natural Resources
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Contents

Introduction	1
Goals	3
Objectives	7
Overall Plan	
Classification	11
Zoning	11
Management Policies	11
Area Plans	
Algonquin Park Corridor	15
Interior Canoe-Camping Area	15
Perimeter Recreation System	17
Implementation	19
Appendices	
Appendix One	21
Appendix Two	23



Introduction

Algonquin, the first Provincial Park in Ontario and the forerunner of the over one hundred parks that now make up the provincial park system, is in many respects an historic benchmark. It has played a significant—although not often visible—role in determining management and development policies for other parks in the province. Many management techniques in current use had their origin in Algonquin. This master plan includes additional new management techniques and directions designed to meet both existing and foreseeable recreation and resource demands.

The origins of Algonquin go back before 1893 when the government of the day acted on a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Forest Reservation and National Park in "reserving a portion of the ungranted Crown domain to be set apart as a Forest Reservation and National Park."

The report submitted by the Commissioners reflected commendable foresight in all aspects of land management. Forest preservation and conservation, climatic influences, soil, watershed and wildlife protection, recreation, logging and other topics were all discussed in learned language. The Commissioners were visionary in the extent to which they projected the ends to be attained by the reservation or park. These included the "maintenance of water supply in a half dozen major water systems, preservation of a primeval forest, protection of birds and animals, a field for experiments in forestry, a place of health resort, and beneficial effects on climate."

Another important element of the establishment of the Park is that Alexander Kirkwood, one of the Commissioners, and the Senior Officer of the Lands Branch of the Department of Crown Lands, intended that forest management would be practised. Kirkwood was very interested in introducing some classical European forest management systems into Ontario.

Another Commissioner, James Dickson, a Provincial Land Surveyor and Inspector of Surveys for the Province, clearly identified the Park area with recreational use. The report of the Commissioners discusses the use of Algonquin as a refuge from city conditions and as a health resort.

Since the original purposes are compatible with more recently expressed interests, then it is reasonable to state that, generally speaking, Algonquin Park serves its original purposes as well as many of the interests currently being expressed by the various elements within society. At the same time, it is acknowledged that until comparatively recent times, a less intensive management system provided for the bulk of the demands on the Park. However, changes in technology, affluence, leisure time and the concern for open space have resulted in user conflicts and tensions. It was this situation that prompted the province to establish mechanisms to re-evaluate the current and projected uses of the Park and identify the goals or expectations of many interest groups.

In 1968, a Provisional Master Plan for the Park was completed and released. Prepared by the staff of the former Department of Lands and Forests under the leadership of T.W. Hueston, at that time the Park Superintendent, its primary objective was to provide a basis for public comment.

Public hearings were held immediately in Pembroke, Huntsville and Toronto. Many submissions, both written and verbal, were presented along with much correspondence from interested individuals.

Subsequently, the Algonquin Park Task Force was appointed. It was comprised of a group of civil servants appointed to study the submissions and to research and document the issues and alternatives.

In 1969, the Algonquin Park Advisory Committee was created. Membership represented the broad range of interests associated with Algonquin Park, in order to incorporate the ideas and thinking of the various interest groups in the evaluation of alternatives and the recommendation of policies.

The Task Force then assumed the additional responsibility of providing technical assistance to the Advisory Committee. An economic impact study and nearly forty background and study papers were prepared by Task Force members and presented to the Advisory Committee.

Commencing in April of 1970, through until July of 1973, the Advisory Committee submitted a total of thirty-six recommendations. As these were received, Ministry staff carried out in-depth analyses of the potential implications and consequences. Ultimately, sufficient input, data and analyses were available to permit thorough consideration by the government. Approval was given and the recommendations provided the basis for the government policy announced for Algonquin Park in July of 1973, and the framework within which this master plan was prepared.



Goals

The policies for Algonquin Park announced by the government in July of 1973 were made with the Park being considered within a regional and provincial context. The Park does not exist in a vacuum—it relates to, and is part of, a region bounded by the communities of Pembroke, North Bay, Huntsville and Bancroft (Figure 1). The region is approximately nine thousand square miles or about three times the area of the Park.

Primary forest products manufacturing and tourism are the foundation of employment opportunities for the local people. The Park is dominant in timber production activities within the region. It also acts as a major tourist attraction. Consequently, continuing productivity of the resource base in the Park is important to the Provincial economy and critical to the livelihood of the regional communities.

Algonquin's use by the people of the Province has been growing rapidly. It is projected that use during the next thirty years will increase at about three times the rate of population increase in Ontario. This anticipated demand will be limited by the carrying capacity of the Park itself and can only be met by major additions to facilities and new access routes.

The regional goal describes the role of the Park within the regional framework.

Goal for the Region

To maintain the economic base for local communities and to continue to provide Ontario residents with a diversity of recreational opportunities.

The needs of people living within the region are given special emphasis in the regional goal. The need to maintain a suitable level of economic activity in the region is recognized.

It is the objective to provide within the region a variety of recreational experiences. Recreation is defined in its broadest sense to encompass educational and scientific study and activities of psychological and physiological enjoyment. Diversity refers to day use and to overnight opportunities ranging from hotel-motel accommodations to wilderness canoeing and camping. This can be accomplished by a combination of public and private programs.

Recognizing that Algonquin Park has provincial as well as regional implications, the provincial goal for the Park follows:

Goal for Algonquin Park

To provide continuing opportunities for a diversity of low intensity recreational experiences, within the constraint of the contribution of the Park to the economic life of the region.

A low intensity recreational experience requires that there be attractive, unspoiled areas in the Park where visitor density is low and the trappings of modern civilization do not destroy the feeling of a back-to-nature interlude. In essence, Algonquin Park, which is readily accessible to large segments of urban Ontario residents, should be a natural environment where people of average means can escape for a while from the ever increasing pressures of urban living.

Algonquin is a provincial heritage which should be preserved by enlightened environmental management. Among the values contributed to the people of Ontario are: a wilderness recreational environment; a headwater area of clear flowing lakes, rivers and streams; a wide variety of plants and animals; and an environment which has traditionally contributed important resource products to the people of Ontario.

The outstanding feature of Algonquin Park is that it places within easy reach of the vast urban populations of northeastern North America a reasonable example of the wilderness that covered this land before it was occupied by Europeans. Even if the present forest is somewhat different from the original, the "feel" of wilderness is still there, and it requires only a little imagination to visualize its primeval state.

Since the establishment of Algonquin Park just over 80 years ago, management policies have aimed at protecting and perpetuating the recreational character of the Park, particularly the lands with unique water-related characteristics in the vicinity of lakes, streams, portages and trails. This policy will be continued. However, in addition, significant natural ecosystems within Algonquin will be perpetuated in as near pristine conditions as possible in representative areas and larger landscape units.

The role of Algonquin within the social and economic fabric of the regional community is defined by the regional goal. Thus, Algonquin will continue to contribute to resource production activities in the region.

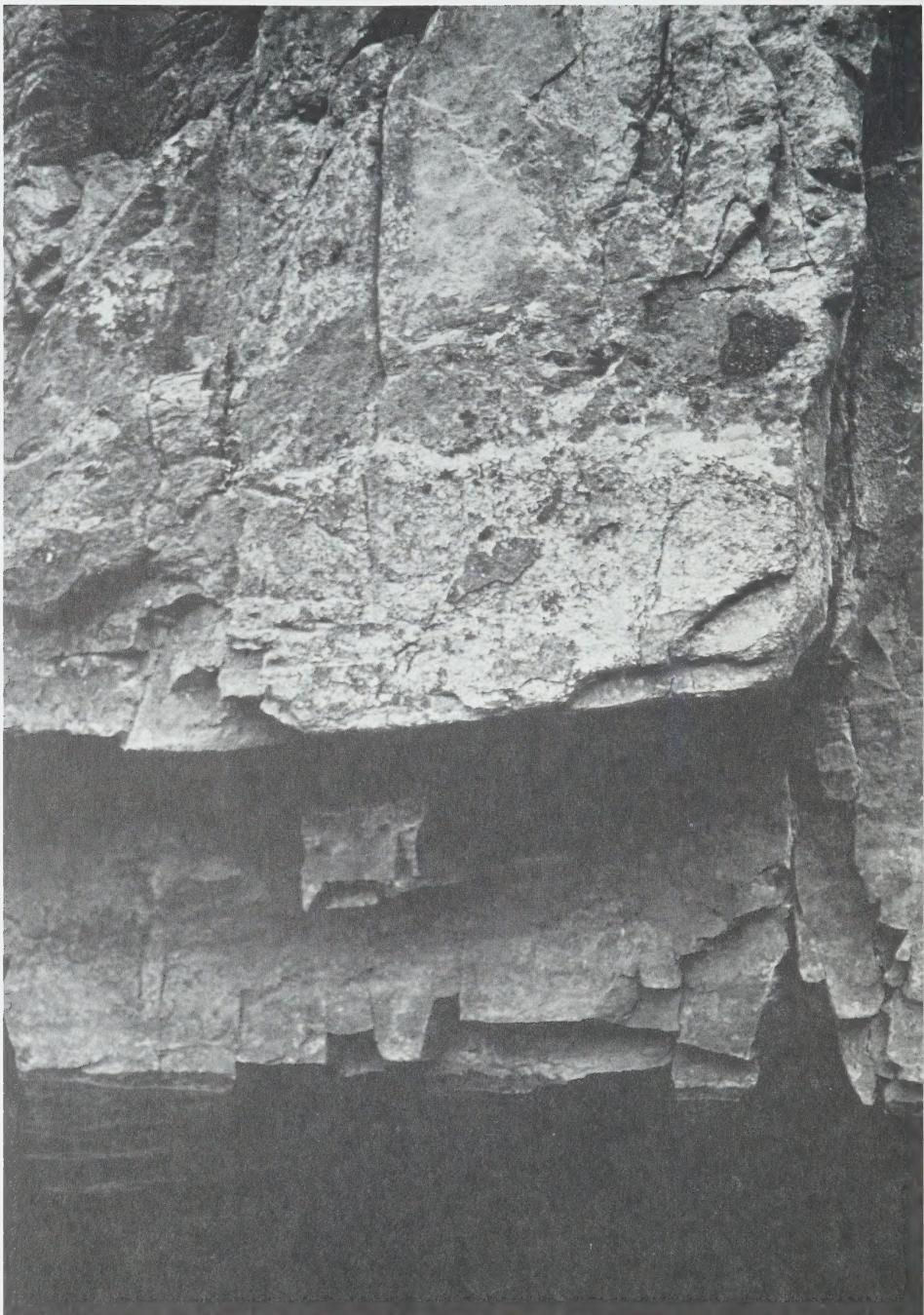
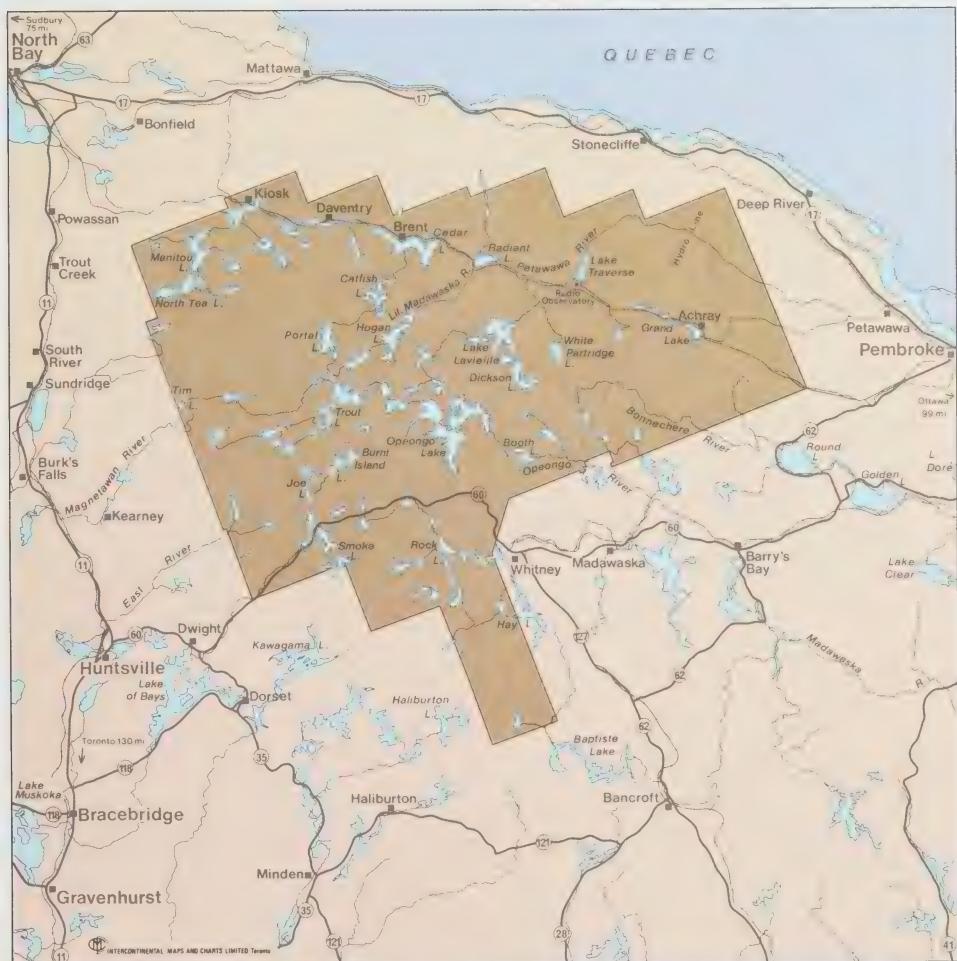


Figure 1

Algonquin Park and Surrounding Region



Scale: One inch equals 16 miles

North



Objectives

The following objectives have been established to achieve both the regional and Park goals:

Regional Objectives

(1) To stimulate regional tourism.

Regional tourism can be measured by the number of visitors to the area and the number of dependent industries and jobs. The following tourism policies will apply throughout the region surrounding Algonquin Park:

- (a) A series of Provincial Parks will be established which will attract and encourage tourism.
 - (b) Access corridors to the Algonquin Park perimeter will be developed to encourage the distribution of tourist benefits.
 - (c) The private sector of the economy, including private campgrounds and resort operators, will be encouraged to participate in a complementary manner in the provision of regional tourist services outside the Park.
- (2) To develop an information program which will make tourists fully aware of the variety of recreational opportunities provided by the public and private sectors in the region.*
- (3) To ensure the flow of forest products throughout the region.*

Park Objectives

The goal for Algonquin Park gives direction in three major areas. These include: the need to provide a variety of low intensity recreational opportunities, including scientific and educational benefits; the need to provide for a defined level of yield of forest and resource products; and the need to maintain a quality environment. The following major objectives and management policies will direct future planning and management toward the achievement of the Park goal.

Recreation

(1) To provide for quality wilderness recreational opportunities. Algonquin Provincial Park, the largest canoe-camping park in Ontario, occupies 1,862,500 acres of land and water. Water makes up approximately 15 percent of the area and allows for 1,500 miles of canoe routes.

The following major policies will be implemented to ensure achievement of the above objective:

- (a) Wilderness areas encompassing 166,500 acres and providing an estimated 100,000 user days of recreation annually will be established. These areas will be managed in a near pristine state to accommodate users seeking to experience the Algonquin environment as it once may have been.
 - (b) Recreation/resource utilization areas, encompassing 1,527,000 acres and providing an estimated 260,000 user days of recreation annually, will be established. These will be managed for back country activities such as canoeing and hiking. Resource utilization will take place in a discreet manner to ensure the visitor's perception of the natural qualities of the Algonquin landscape.
 - (c) A total of 28 access and 8 departure points will be located strategically on the perimeter of the Algonquin interior to distribute use throughout the Park and to ensure optimum use of interior recreational opportunities without crowding or congestion.
 - (d) Intensively developed and amenity-oriented recreational facilities will be located outside the Park.
 - (e) To ensure the quiet enjoyment of nature within Algonquin Park, the use of snowmobiles and other types of off-road vehicles will be permitted for Park management purposes only. The one exception is on the hydro line service road in Clyde Township, where current snowmobile use will be subject to review.
- The use of motor boats will be phased out as soon as possible.



(2) To provide for a variety of extensive recreational activities.

New land travel routes, such as hiking, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing trails, horseback riding trails and, in special locations, scenic roads will be established. In addition, selected activities such as fishing, historical appreciation and hunting will be managed in a manner which complements the natural qualities of the Park.

The following management policies will be implemented in order to achieve this objective:

(a) Alienated lands within the Park will be acquired or the associated authority permitted to expire. These lands will then be made available for public purposes.
(b) The opportunity for the public to gain an initial appreciation of Algonquin through day visits will continue. Facilities and services will be incorporated for an anticipated 520,000 users annually by 1990. This can be achieved without infringement on the interior. Day use programs will emphasize the natural, educational, scientific and historical aspects of the Park.
(c) Continued provision will be made for car-oriented camping both within and outside of the Park.

Within the Park, only a modest expansion of facilities can be permitted without infringement upon the interior. A maximum of 2,000 sites providing for an estimated 500,000 camper days annually will be available within the 115 square mile Algonquin parkway corridor. Current facilities will be redesigned at a lower density and provision made for more walk-in and boat-in sites. Two additional car-oriented camping units of 125 sites at Basin Lake and 250 sites at Stratton Lake will be developed to accommodate existing use patterns. They will act as excellent access areas to the interior and complement interior use patterns, while providing an additional 32,000 camper days annually.

The remainder of the car-oriented camping pressure on Algonquin will be met outside the Park in selected provincial park, private park and resort area developments.

(d) Algonquin Park will be managed to provide for quality angling for native trout species.

The Park is one of the great natural fisheries in Ontario. The fishery will be protected from introductions of undesirable competing species through a ban on use and possession of live bait fish in Park waters.

(e) The Townships of Bruton and Clyde, recent additions at the southern extremity of the Park, will continue to be managed to provide low intensity public hunting opportunities.

The balance of the Park will remain closed to hunting.

Research and Education

(1) To provide a Park interpretive program which will orient visitors to Algonquin's special qualities and provide them with an opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the purpose, environment and history of the Park.

It is intended that every Park visitor be provided with information, orientation and facilities required to enhance his stay.

(2) To establish as scientific benchmarks, areas preserving Algonquin's representative and unique ecosystems and qualities.

The Park is strategically located in the transition zone between northern and southern ecosystems. This provides a rich diversity of flora and fauna. Natural areas will be designated within the Park and protected to permit the study of their individual qualities.

The plan provides for an estimated 80,000 acres of natural areas.

(3) To protect and manage the historical and cultural resources of Algonquin Park for educational and research purposes.

The plan provides for the protection of some 86 areas totalling 5,000 acres. Pending further field research, it may be necessary to expand this area to 7,000 acres.

(4) To encourage scientific research which will aid in understanding the Park and its resources.



Resource Products

(1) *To provide sufficient forest products to sustain dependent industries at current levels of utilization.*

The current level of utilization of Park forest products varies from 15 to 17 million cubic feet per annum.

This objective will be implemented by the Algonquin Forestry Authority which will be responsible for harvesting and distributing forest products from the Park to dependent manufacturing centres. The Authority will operate in accordance with management techniques designated in this plan.

(2) *To manage the forests of the Park at required levels for forest products, while maintaining aesthetic qualities for recreational purposes.*

The master plan provides for the following major policies to implement this objective:

(a) The forest will be managed according to the silvicultural systems developed for the Park.

(b) The Ministry will designate all timber cut for commercial purposes.

(c) Controls will be applied in locating all roads, water and portage crossings.

(d) Special prescriptions and reservations will be employed in maintaining or restoring an undisturbed vegetative appearance in areas viewed by the recreating public.

(3) *To limit the harvest of commercial fur within the Park.*

Harvesting of furbearers has traditionally taken place in the Townships of Bruton and Clyde and more recently in the eastern part of the Park.

The following management policies will be applied to limit this program:

(a) Trapping in Bruton and Clyde Townships will continue only as long as required by local residents.

(b) Trapping in the eastern part of the Park will be shifted substantially to the east, out of the central lakes region. This will improve access for trappers from the Golden Lake Band.

Environment

The maintenance of a quality environment is the single most significant means of ensuring the quality of recreational and forestry uses of the Park. The following specific objectives have been established for environmental quality:

(1) *To maintain the volume and quality of Park waters.*

A water management plan will be developed to monitor and control the above-noted factors.

(2) *To maintain the variety of Park ecosystems and existing environmental conditions.*

The maintenance of representative Park ecosystems will ensure the diversity of species native to the area. Environmental conditions range from the pristine reserves to protected deer yarding areas, to pioneer succession following wildfire, to a variety of managed forest types and stages.

The plan provides for specific management policies for the full range of situations.

(3) *To maintain the Park in public ownership and prevent the destruction of its qualities and character through the imposition of incompatible land uses.*

The principal policy to achieve this objective is the prohibition of further through highways, utility corridors and installations.

Mining will not be permitted within the Park.

(4) *To maintain the recreational environment of the Park.*

Planning for all forest operations will be approved by the Park administration and be carried out under its direct supervision by the Algonquin Forestry Authority.

Visitor use quotas, as determined under the recreational objectives, will ensure opportunities for experiences in keeping with a quality natural environment.



Overall Plan

The overall plan deals with the means of achieving the broad objectives for the region and the Park.

Classification

Algonquin is designated a *natural environment park* under the Ontario Provincial Park Classification System. It will be planned, zoned and managed in accordance with policies for this class. Natural environment parks are established primarily to provide a wide variety of non-intensive recreational opportunities within an environment of educational, recreational and scientific significance.

Zoning

The zoning system places 21.8 percent of Algonquin Park in zone types where forest harvesting is not permitted (Figure 2)¹. Conifer cutting is restricted in deer yards encompassing 3.3 percent of the Park area. Forest harvesting in the remaining 74.9 percent is strictly controlled and confined each year to a number of small areas spaced through the Park. The total area on which harvesting occurs annually is about 20,000 acres or one percent of the Park.

Zone Type	Area in Acres	Percentage of Park Area
Natural	80,000	4.3%
Historic	7,000	0.4%
Primitive	166,500	8.9%
Recreation	80,000	4.3%
Access	2,000	0.1%
Recreation/utilization:		
recreational reserves	70,000	3.8%
deer yards	61,500	3.3%
harvesting/recreation areas	1,395,500	74.9%
	1,862,500	100.0%

The zoning system achieves the Park goal by assuring the continued existence of Algonquin's natural, cultural and recreational resources, while sustaining the average level of timber production of 15 to 17 million cubic feet per annum. The overall canoe-camping capacity² is not altered and the zoning provides 100,000 interior camper days per annum in wilderness areas.

Management Policies

Lands and Waters

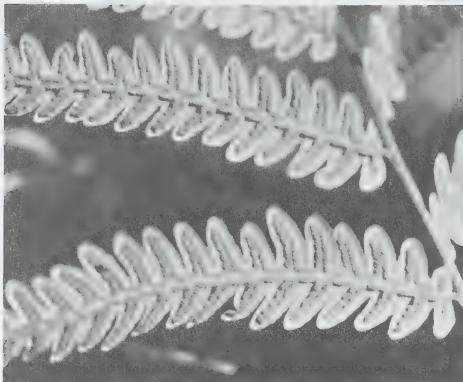
Native materials including sand, gravel and rock may not be used outside the Park. Water levels, supplies and activities affecting quality are strictly controlled. Cottages will be removed over a period of time as their lease, licence of occupation or permit expires. Privately owned lands will be acquired. Lodges will remain through 1995; however, the capacity and number of lodges will not be increased. Youth camps will remain and additional capacity will be developed by the Ministry for the less affluent young people of Ontario.

Vegetation

Forest improvement cutting and prescribed burning may be carried out in all zone types. Forest products harvesting is only permitted in certain areas within recreation/utilization zones.

¹See insert

²360,000 camper days per annum.



Fish and Wildlife

Introductions of indigenous and exotic species are prohibited and only essential animal control is carried out. Deer management primarily involves shelter retention for potentially huntable deer.

Hunting is permitted in Bruton and Clyde Townships. Indians of the Golden Lake Band also trap the eastern portion of the Park. Brook trout and lake trout management will be improved to provide quality angling in line with zoning policies.

The use of live bait fish has been prohibited.

Access limitations will continue to allow fishing quality to be maintained.

Fishing will be limited in watershed natural zones and core primitive zones to sustain the integrity of natural ecosystems.

Fire, Insects and Disease

All fires will be suppressed, except in primitive zones and watershed natural zones where fires of natural origin may be allowed to burn to achieve a natural succession.

Control of insects and diseases is permitted to avoid losses of timber or recreational resources.

History and Archaeology

Sites covering the scope of Algonquin's history will be preserved, protected, and in some cases restored.

Wilderness

Overall management direction is aimed at preserving and perpetuating the land characteristics that make up the wilderness resource.

Research

Research will relate directly to the Park goal and objectives by providing essential guidelines for Algonquin's resources and uses without unacceptable impact on the area.

Information, Interpretation and Education

The information system will direct visitors to individual activity areas or routes in numbers which correspond with visitor capacity and as parts of specifically designed experiences. Park themes are used in the interpretation and education program to increase visitors' understanding, appreciation and enjoyment through a variety of means and media.

Recreation

Recreation management aims at providing low intensity land- and water-oriented recreation opportunities that feature a variety of wilderness recreation experiences.

Management efforts are directed to maintaining the quality of the experience and the resource, and equalizing opportunities for individuals of differing or similar activity interests and experience.

Access and Travel

Visitors are required to rely solely on muscle power or wind as a means of transportation in areas removed from public roads. Public roads will continue to be limited to the few which provide access to waterways near the boundary and several major lakes near the parkway.

Facilities and Services

Structures, roads, utility installations and other developments are limited to those essential to recreational and resource management, and proper use of the area.

Administration

Management direction will take the form of measures essential for directing use, protection and administration of the area.





Area Plans

The area plans indicate the means of achieving specific objectives for the Algonquin parkway corridor, the internal canoe-camping area and the external perimeter recreation system (Figure 2).

Algonquin Parkway Corridor (Highway 60)

Aims

The substantial resources of the corridor are presently being partially used. Space and opportunities can be made available:

- To improve the quality of experience and expand activities for day visitors;
- To increase and provide more types of camping;
- To improve information, orientation and educational services for interior users;
- To realign all services, particularly at concessions, with the Park purpose;
- To provide additional space for recreational programs through the phased removal of private cottages and the limitation of forest products harvesting in the parkway corridor;
- To increase the contribution of recreation and tourism to the regional economy.

Plan

The corridor plan defines a program for visitor use. It consists of:

(A) Management Systems

Management of the corridor breaks down into a number of inter-related visitor and support service systems: information, interpretation, concession, campground, maintenance and administration. The systems approach and the overall scale of the program permit the development of staff specialists in the operation of the area.

(B) Visitor Experiences

Visitor experiences are qualitative measures expressed quantitatively as the number of visitors involved with each type of experience and level of satisfaction. Efforts in visitor experience design in the plan have not only considered new facilities and services, but also the alternate ways in which facilities, services, natural and cultural values can be used. An effort is also made to get people out into the Park wherever possible.

(C) Facilities and Services

The final segment of the corridor plan consists of facility and service descriptions. These are tied together for public use by activity packages which are designed to achieve selected types of visitor experiences. Various activity packages may make use of common facility and service elements to meet similar visitor needs.

Interior Canoe-Camping Area

Aims

The long range objectives of interior management are:

- To accommodate the optimum amount and diversity of low intensity recreational, educational and research use on a continuing basis;
- To perpetuate the natural condition of primitive, natural and historic zones through management practices and the application of visitor controls;
- To manage resources in accordance with existing regulations, legislation, policies, procedures, rules and supplemental directions contained in the master plan.

Plan

A new management approach is essential to preserve Algonquin's special interior canoe-camping qualities. This new approach is detailed in the plan and may be summarized as follows:

(A) Resource Management

Water. Management of Algonquin's most cherished resource, its myriad of lakes, streams and rivers, involves special measures aimed at maintaining the purity and volume of waters. *Wilderness.* Wilderness management will maintain natural conditions as the ruling principle to which all activities and uses shall normally be subservient, by permitting only those facilities and land treatment measures that protect the area, provide for visitor safety, and perpetuate or enhance natural conditions.

Recreation. Recreation management will provide high quality recreational experiences in a natural setting to an optimum number of visitors and will control use to maintain and enhance the natural resources and the primitive character of the area.

Timber. Special harvesting and road construction regulations have been developed to protect Park values and recreational opportunities. A Crown corporation, the Algonquin Forestry Authority, is being established to carry out all harvesting and silvicultural operations prescribed by the Ministry. Special silvicultural systems have been developed to maintain the managed forests in the Park in a productive and attractive condition.





Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife management in the interior has a number of special requirements associated with it. These basically aim at enhancing trout fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities consistent with the Park purpose.

Soils and Minerals. Management of these resources basically involves special protection measures compatible with the maintenance of wilderness conditions.

(B) Activities Management

Information and Interpretation. This program aims at obtaining balanced use with maximum benefits returned to visitors from interior resources. Cooperation must be gained by identifying visitor responsibilities, explaining benefits, and instilling an appreciation of the area's history, management, opportunities, problems and unique attractions.

Law Enforcement. The management of Algonquin's recreational resources is largely dependent upon user controls. This involves many types of regulations to protect the physical resource and quality of recreational experience.

Transportation. The basic transportation strategy is that except on designated roads, water and air routes, motorized or mechanical transport is prohibited.

Perimeter Recreation System

This is a regional system of services and facilities including private parks, public recreation parks, wild and scenic rivers, scenic road access corridors, outfitting areas, tourist centres, additions to Algonquin Park, and areas providing access to the Park interior. These perimeter areas are related to one nucleus, Algonquin Park.

The perimeter plan evolved from public reaction to the Provisional Master Plan in 1968. This called for new developments on the perimeter rather than within the Park, which would assist in meeting the growing Park demand and open up some of the more inaccessible areas.

The perimeter program is intended to scale down internal development in order that the character of Algonquin Park may be retained. It will encourage development of public and private accommodation and services exterior to the Park.



Implementation

Major changes involving most resources and uses have been prescribed in the master plan. These, in turn, require implementation involving the:

Establishment of a Crown corporation to harvest forest products and supply them to the manufacturing facilities currently dependent on supplies from the Park;

Appointment of an Advisory Committee to make policy recommendations in relation to changing public needs and values, to monitor master plan implementation and development, and by 1979, to recommend a full progress report, including direction for the future;

Establishment of an implementation program and senior Ministry staff policy and plan review committee for the Algonquin Provincial Park system, consisting of Algonquin and the perimeter areas, to ensure the system is planned, developed and operated as envisioned.



Appendix One

Summary of New Policies directly influencing Visitor Use of Algonquin Park

Cottages	Cottages maintained under a license of occupation or permit to be removed at the expiry of an associated lease or at the mean lease expiry date on the nearest lake having cottage leases.
Lodges	Four existing lodges to remain through 1995.
Youth Camps	Seven youth camps to remain. Additional capacity to be developed by the Ministry for the less affluent young people of Ontario.
Interior Length of Stay	Tents not to be left unattended for more than 48 hours. Limit interior camping to 28 days in a year and 16 consecutive days on a site. In 1975: limit interior camping to a one night on certain heavily used lakes.
Access Point Quotas	In 1975: limit the number of watercraft entering the interior on an overnight basis through a particular access point during periods of peak use.
Size of Party	In 1975: limit interior camping party size to 9 individuals.
Designation of Interior Campsites	In 1975: restrict interior camping to sites designated by a Ministry fire grill.
Boat Caching	In 1975: overnight boat caching to be restricted to four locations on Opeongo Lake.
Can and Bottle Ban	In 1975: prohibit non-burnable, disposable food and beverage containers in areas where there is no waste collection service.
Campsite Closure	Interior campsites may be closed permanently or for rehabilitation.
Equipment Caching	Visitors required to remove personal belongings, equipment and effects from the Park after each trip.
Fishing	Use or possession of live bait fish banned. Lift fly fishing limitation in the eastern half of Bruton Township. In 1975: restrict possession to one lake trout or two brook trout in core primitive zones and watershed natural zones.
Horsedrawn Carts	Use in gaining access to White Partridge Lake to be phased out when Stratton Lake Campground opened.
Motor Boats	In 1975: restrict to Opeongo Lake and 26 cottage lakes.
Water Skiing	Restrict to 11 cottage lakes.
Mechanically Assisted Transport	In 1975: prohibit overland transportation of any watercraft, camping gear or other supplies by mechanical means, including wheels, rollers, carts or other devices.
"Miss Algonquin" Tour Boat Service	Service on Canoe Lake has been discontinued pending study of the need for such services.
Indian Arts and Crafts Concession	In 1975: relocate function in existing concession souvenir facilities.



Appendix Two

Summary of Major New Facilities

Algonquin Park

Information Centres	Complete information-orientation services for all corridor visitors.
Walking Trails	System of trails interpreting corridor ecosystems and landscapes.
Wayside Exhibits	Series of exhibits interpreting features along the parkway.
Education Centre	Centre for research and in-depth educational programs using current Museum buildings.
Nature Museum	Major natural history interpretation station in the Park.
Mowat Complex	Candidate site for interpretive complex dealing with man's activities in the Park.
Tom Thomson Exhibit Centre	Centre interpreting this artist's significant contribution to the Park.
Madawaska Motor Trail	Major scenic motor interpretive road in the corridor.
Picnic Areas	Several additional areas to be developed on a drive-, hike-, or paddle-to basis in attractive corridor settings.
Western Uplands Hiking Trail	Seventy-five mile long trail north of the Oxtongue River.
Corridor Campgrounds	Redesign 8 existing car-camping areas, reducing site density. New campground facilities to be primarily of a hike-in or canoe-in nature. Total number of campsites in the corridor to be increased from 1,325 to 2,000.
Concessions	Restructure services in line with visitors' basic food and activity needs.
Access Point Exhibits	Series of exhibit areas around Park perimeter interpreting features in these areas.

**Perimeter Areas****Additions to Algonquin Park**

Required to control access, consolidate entire canoe routes within the Park and allow additional access point development. Seven additions involving 25,000 acres.

Interior Access Points

System of 28 access and 8 departure points. Additional development not to be considered. Significant redevelopment of access points in the eastern portion of the Park from internal locations to boundary waterways.

Perimeter Recreation Parks

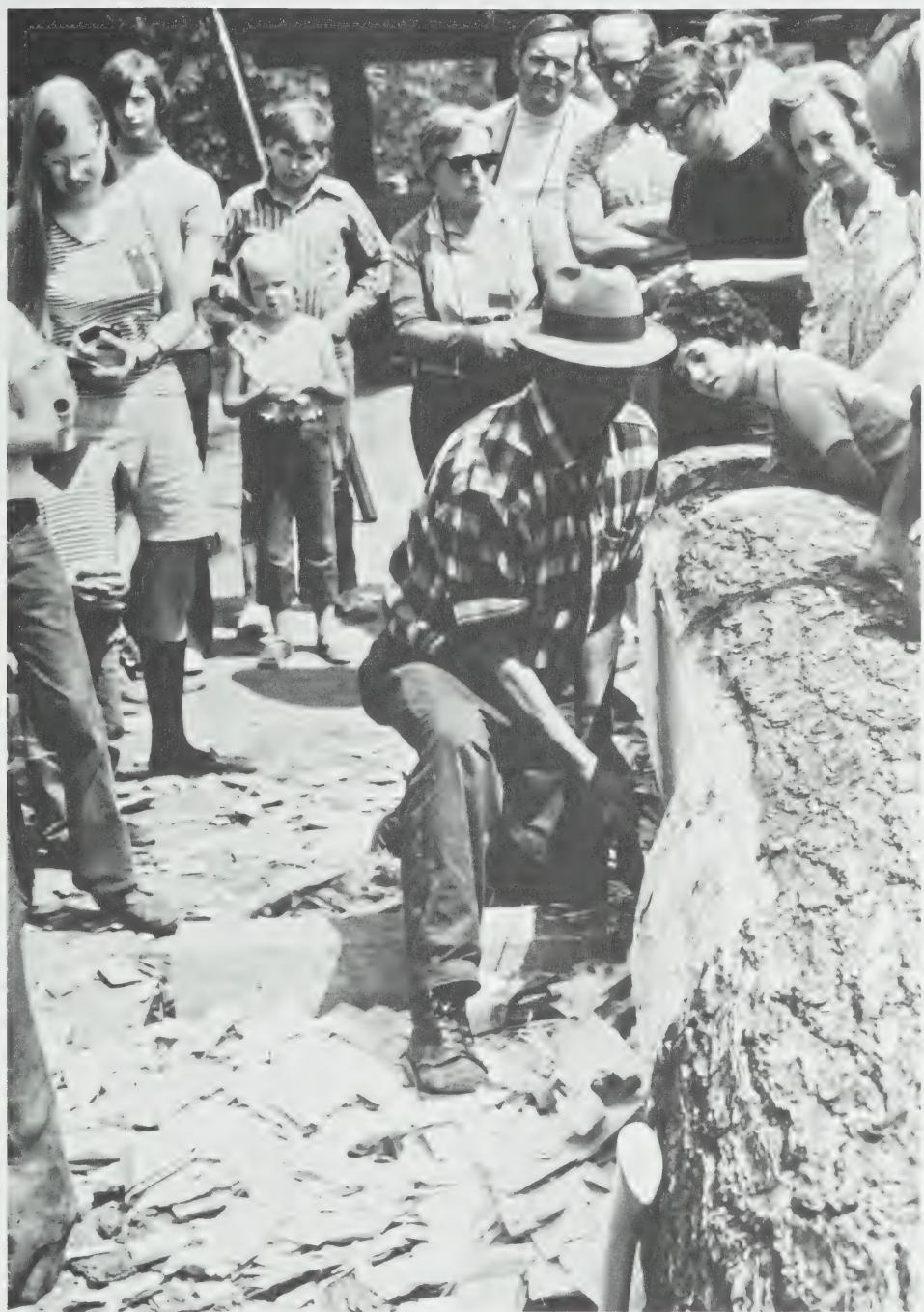
A number of parks surrounding Algonquin (Figure 2) and two small campground developments on the east side of the Park that may eventually provide more than 4,000 additional public campsites. Private sector campground development will be encouraged.

Waterways

Several scenic and wild river parks linking Algonquin with perimeter parks.

Scenic Roads

A number of roads linking Algonquin with perimeter parks and the ring of major highways surrounding the Park.



Notes



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Hon. Leo Bernier
Minister

Dr. J. K. Reynolds
Deputy Minister

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